Medicated vapour Bates, of Adams.

BOOK STORES.

C. P. Chamberlin & Co., 197 Main, job printine, blank books, etc., Church & Co., inte Bielock & Co., 315 Main.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

William Miller, 219 Main.

W. H. Kenneday & Co., 298 Main.

Marsh, Warner & Co., 46 Beal. Mrs. J. G. Owen, 306 Second, A.C. Bettes, office, 278 Second; yards, Chelsea and Over on trac. CARRIAGES, HUGGIES, ETC. Woodruff & Co., 179 Majn. CLOTHING AND GENTS PURNISH ING GOODS. Sproule & McCown, 221 Main, under Wor-

sham House. J. C. Ward, Resident Partner, Garthwaite, Lewis & Stuart, 271 Main. C. T. Peterson, 15 Madison. COAL OIL, LAMPS AND SOAPS. O. F. Prescott & Co., 40 Jefferson. CONFECTIONERS. Podesta & Carassa, 252 Main, cor N. Court-August Berton, Poplar and Fourth. COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Wm. E. Yeatman, Produce, Flour, Canned loods. Te bacco, etc., 11 Menroe. Elack, Camron & Co., 246 Front, Produce. Dr. J. B. Russell's, 40 and 42 North Court. Dr. J. C. Harris, 217 Second. DOTY'S WASHING MACHINES. Wheeler, Pickens & Co., 330 Main.

Wheeler, Pickens & Co., 330 main.

DRUGGISTS.

H. C. Steaver, corner Second and Madison.
W. P. Gray, 59 Adams.
Morrison & Ellis, 192 Main.
Robert Battler, 56 Main.
J. B. Wasson. also Dentist, 318 Main.
Jos. Walter, 163 Beal.
Thee. Hoerner, also Chemist, 56 Beal. DRY GOODS.
Southern Palace-Howell, Wood & Co., 333 Wells & Coll, 167 Main. FORTUNE TELLER.

Madam Anna, 6: Gayoso.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

Amer, Beattie & Jones, 392 Main, Gayoso lock.

Block.

Lytle & McElres, 141 and 143 Poplar.
Page & Co., 183 Poplar.

GROCERS AND COTTON FACTORS.
Toof, Phillips & Co., 256 Front, wholesale.
M. T. Garvin & Co., 226 and 228 Second. HATR-DRESSING SALGONS.
The Garibaldi, 67 Jefferson: P. Ingigniri,
reprietor; Joseph Lipari, Foreman.
H. G. Hampe, Overton Hotel.

HARDWARE.
Allison Brothers, 270 Front.
Orgill Bros. & Co., 312 Front.
R. Brannon, Stoves, 228 Front.
McCombs & Co., 322½ and 324 Main. McCombs & Co., 322½ and 324 Main.

HATTERS.
Francisco & Wiggin, fashionable Hatters,
Furriers and leaders of fashion, 309 Main.
Wheaton & Co., Hats, Caps and Furs, No.
199 Main—Webster Block.

HIDES AND LEATHER.
Philler & Co., Adams, bet. Front and Water.
Schleiber & Co., also Shee Findings, 7 Adams

Commercial, Jefferson, cor. Front; M. Allen, Prorrietor. Central Hotel, 63 Adams; Hardwick, Haight L. Rocco & Co., 313 Main, cor. Monroe.

INSURANCE.
St. Lenis Mutual Life, McMahon & Otis, 43

Lite, 45 Madison.

JEWELERS.

MERRIMAN, BYRD & CO.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELERS.

275 Main street.

PRIZE MEDALS! SCHOOL MEDALS!

SOCIETY BADGES, etc., made to order an abort notice.

Pooley, Barnum & Co., cor. Main and Court.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.
Michael Foley, 194 Main, up stairs.
Walter Stanley, corner Third and Mill.
Patrick Sherry, 5 Adams, up stairs. Franklin Job Office-S. C. Toof-15 Court. Franklin Job Office—S. C. Toof—15 Court.
LIQUOR DEALERS.
G. A. Eckerly, also Grocer, 344 Front.
LUMBER, DGORS, SASH, ETC.
B. K. Plain & Co., 264 Second.

J. A. Frank & Co., 304 Second.

LAVERY STABLES.

J. A. Forrest, 42 Adams.

Joe Seligman, 68 Union, corner Third.
C. H. Brackett & Co., 321 and 323 Secon MEATS AND VEGETABLES.
68 Jefferson st. market—the best of all kinds WILLINERY GOODS. Vance & Co., wholesale, 261 Main. wance & Co., wholesale, 261 Main.
MEMPHIS STEAM DYFING.
R. A. Hollenberg & Co., 212 Beal and 250 Second. MERCHANT TAILORS.

Murray & Ridgely, 31 Madison.
John Graham, Assot, 36 North Court.

MUNICAL MERCHANDISE.

B Katsonbach, 37 Main. PAINTERS, HOUSE AND SIGN. Hook & LaGrill, 38 Monroe. PHYSICIANS. E. P. Bateman, M.D., 194 Main, up stairs. PIANOS AND ORGANS. Leopold Goepel, scent, Knabe's, 375 Main. F. Katzenbach, 317 Main. PICTURE GALLERIES.

Y. Day, 338 Main, up stairs. W. E. Craver. 290 M-in, Clark's Marble Bl'k PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY'
F. Katzenbach, 317 Main.
PLUMBERS. McDonough & Flanners, Gas and Steam Pipe Flanners, Gas and Steam Pipe Bath Tube, etc., 333 Main.

PUBLISHING HOUSE.

The Southwesters, N South Court street;
Book and Job Printers, Binders and Blank
Book Manufacturers. Book Manufacturers.

SEED STORE.

R. G. Craig & Co., 379 Main.

SEWING MACHINES.

Brover & Baker's, 325 Main, up stairs.

Flar Shuttle Company, 194 Second,

Wheeler & Wilson's highest premium LockStitch Sawing Machines, 256 Second. TATLORS AND DYERS. W M. Loeb, 13 West C

TEMPERANCE.

Department Steputy, Sons of Temperance,
T. H. Cocke, 2703 Main. TOBACCONISTS.
Edmonds, Pettigrew & Co., wholesale Comission Merchants, 306 Front.
Thurmond, Fester & Co., 7 Monroe. UNDERTAKERS. Fisherty & WALL PAPER, ETC. Marcus Jones, 29016 Second. J. Geischaber, 375 Main.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

PIRLIC



TROCERY,

LARGEST CITY CIRCULATION. By Whitmore & Co.

Fifteen Cents Per Week.

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 21, 1868. VOL. VI.

NO. 119.

WM. DEAN & CO.,

CHOICE GROCERIES, TEAS

AND

PROVISIONS.

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF MEMPHIS.

CAPITAL, - \$300,000

OFFICE-FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

Nos. 141 and 143

POPLAR STREET.

LYTLE & MCELREE,

Proprietors.

PUBLIC LEDGER.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

E. WHITMORE AND F. A. TYLER.

Under the firm name of WHITMORE & CO.,

No. 13 Madison Street,

The PUBLIC LEBORE is served to City subscri-cers by faithful carriers at FIFTEEN CENTS ser week, payable weekly to the carriers. By mail (in advance): One year, SS; six nonths, S4; three months, S2; one month, 75 nts. Newsdealers supplied at 2% cents per copy-Communications upon subjects of general in-erest to the public are at all times acceptable.

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Displayed advertisements will be charged ac-cording to the arace occupied, at above rates— there being twelve lines of solid type to the inch. Notices in local column inserted for twenty cents per line for each insertion.

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All bills for advertising are due when conotherwise, must be addressed to WHITMORE & CO.

ST. LOUIS RATIFICATION.

Speech of Col. Brockmeyer.

The demonstration at St. Louis on Tuesday night was an immense affair. Several very able addresses were made, from which we republish the following from Col. Brockmeyer, because it try, find guarantees in this for shows completely, and with signal, abil. shows completely, and with signal ability, the determined, patriotic and right ground, on which our Northern friends have now firmly planted themselves. It strikes the key-note of the coming strugsuch arguments addressed to the free American people, to doubt their verdict authority says otherwise. The very augle. With such facts, such issues, and would be to doubt their intelligence, and maliga the public virtue, on which the last hope of liberty rests:

St. Lenis Mutual Lite, McMahon & Otis, 43
Medison.
Hernando Ins. Co.. 19 Madison; Ben. May.
Secretary: S. B. Williamson. President.
North Western Mutual Life, J. S. Chapin,
State Agent, M Line.
Geo. W. L. Crook, agent United States Fire
and Marine, 2798 Main, up stairs.
More & Went. Agens Ætna Life, Georgia
Home and State, 4% Madison.
Carolina Life Ins. Co.. 29 Main; M. J.
Wicks, Pres't: W. F. Boyle, Sec'y.
Vividenburgh & Sylvester, 22 Madison.
Desoto Ins. and Trust Co., 42 Madison.
Life, 45 Madison.
State Agent, 22 Madison.
State Agent, M Life Agent M Life, Georgia
Home and State, 4% Madison.
Desoto Ins. and Trust Co., 42 Madison.
People's Insurance Company, 16 Madison.
Street Co., Agents Co., Agents Company, 16 Madison.
Street Company, 16 Madison.
Street Co., Agents FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I hope you will grant me your kind indulgence if in discussing the issues of the day I power was unlimited, the occasion most propitious. Justly, therefore, we lent our ears to promises and pledges for the tuture until we have tested their conduct men's Bureau. Who casts their vote? by their deeds in the past.

The anxiety of the nation to guard this before the war? The masters. against the recurrence of calamities such as it had suffered during the five eventful years, from 1860 to 1865, furnished the occasion for the exercise of power placed in the hands of the dominant party. Implicitly the nation relied upon this party, its honor, its integrity, its wis-dom to create guarantees for the future safety of the Republic. And to-day the people inquire how have you exercised the power intrusted, how have you deserved the confidence reposed, what are the measures enacted to guard against the calamities feared, what the guarantees reserved to relieve the anxiety suffered? What is the triumphant policy inaugurated by your wisdom to kneure the per-petuity of our Government and the in-tegrity of its territorial dominion? What are the changes in the law statutory and organic enacted to render a future resistance to the authority of our Government impossible, not merely in the South, but and the Freedmen's Bureau to do it for also in the North, in the East and in the them. Finally, if you say that these peo-West, anywhere and from any source?

The answers to these questions we find recorded in the acts of Congress. They exhaust all the political and economical measures enacted during the last three years. And the general familiarity with the object and purport of the first class of these measures renders a detailed statement of other provisions necessary. It is known to you all that the Congress of the United States, in order to guarantee the future safety of the Republic, demand it necessary to disfranchise what are called the rebels, and enfranchise the negroes of the South. This is the object, meaning and purport of what are known as the reconstruction measures; and whatever provisions they contain have for their purpose only the accom-plishment of this design. This is the tri-umphant policy inaugurated by their wisdom, to assure the perpetuity of our

Government, not the integrity of its territorial dominion. It is our dury, therefore, to consider this guarantee; and passing in silence all questions as to the mode and manner which alone it could have been rendered available, without the greatest violation of the organic law of the land, we will confine our attentions to its value. In how far is it calculated to allay our fears and give us hope and assurance of safety in the future? To guide us in our

natural to conclude that it was owing to a want of these high attributes of national character that the country became in-volved in mortal strife. Had we posses-sed the national intelligence to see the sed the national intelligence to see the right, and the national virtue to do the right, whence could the war have originated? Shall we say then that the Fathers of the Republic were correct when they said that the safety of the Government depends upon the intelligence and virtue of the people? To my mind it is as clear as that daylight approximately the same right and th pears when the sun rises. For as the luminary of beaven is the source of ter-restrial light, so is the intelligence and virtue of the citizens the source of just laws, and just laws the source of per-manence and glory to the State. Believ-ing this, then, to be true, not merely because Washington said so, Adams said so, Jefferson said so, Franklin said so; tounders and architects of the common said so, and all the patriotic aerwants of that Government said so; not merely because the history of makind of every nation, clime and kindred, of every period and era, said so; but also because it is the eternal nature of things that like produces like, and that you canthat like produces like, and that does not take of the dependent, the aged, the infirm, and that does not take of the dependent, the aged, the infirm, and that does not take of the dependent, the aged, the infirm, and that does not take of the dependent, the aged, the infirm, and that does not take of the dependent, the aged, the infirm, and that does not take of the dependent, the aged, the infirm, and that does not take of the dependent, the aged, the infirm, and that does not take of the dependent, the aged, the infirm, and that does not take of the dependent, the aged, the infirm, and that does not take of the dependent, the aged, the infirm, and the dependent, the aged, the infirm that does not take of the dependent, the aged, the infirm that does not attend to its own closes. dience rendered and regard given to these laws, how can the one be obtained and the other expected from ignorant and disfranchised citizens? Believing then, I say, that it is true that the safety, success and permanence of the Govern-ment depend upon the intelligence and virtue of the citizens, how are we to regard these measures which have for their object the establishment of negro suf-frage? These laws add four millions of slaves to the active political citizenship of the country, from whom the wisdom is to be selected which shall make justice supreme and the Government permanent in the future. Are we to say that the nation was too intelligent and too virtuous, and that because of this excess the late calamity befel the country, and that as a guarantee for the future we ought to get rid of this excess of intelli-gence and virtue by disfranchising the intelligent and virtuous and enfranchising the ignaront and disfranchised? Can the patriot, the well-wisher of his coun-

But perhaps we are hasty in our conclusions. Perhaps these four millions of slaves are not ignorant, not debauched. thors of these measures to secure negro suffrage and supremacy proclaim the re-verse. They will not permit us to believe this. For but yesterday, as it were, they breathed new life into the expiring car-

to make their own contracts; that they know the value of their own labor for a day, a week, a month, a year? Then you differ with the Congress of the United States. For that body has solemnly declared, by a two-thirds majority, that these people are not able to do these things, and for this very reason created the Freedmen's Bureau to do it for them. Do you say that these men are able and willing to take care of the dependent, the aged, the infirm; then you differ with the Congress of the United States; for that body has created public charities with-out law or authority, and the Freedmen's Bureau to do it for them. Do you say that these people are able and willing to attend to their own educational interest; then you differ with the Congress of the United States; for that body has created public schools without law or authority, ple are capable to make their own contracts, that they do not know, and if they know, are not able to secure, the value of their labor for one day, for one week, for one month, for one year; that they are not able, and if able unwilling, to take care of the dependent, the aged and infirm; that they are not able, and so alienated in its affection from the if able unwilling, to take charge of their principles upon which the republic is own educational interests, and that, therefore, and for these special reasons, they require the guardianship of the Freedmen's Bureau; but that, notwithstand-ing all this, they are perfectly able to cast an intelligent vote; that, although they do not know how to make their own contracts, they are perfectly able to judge of the contrast between the bondholder and the nation; that, although they do not know the value of their own labor for one day, week, month or year, they are perfectly able to cast an intelligent vote upon the question of national finances which determines the value of any day's work done by the free white sons of toil through the length and breadth of the land; that, although they are not able to attend to their own charities, they are perfectly able to mate out by their votes the pittance of national bounty vouchsafed to the widows and orphans of the white man that fell, that an inferior race might dominate their posterity. Finally, that, although they are too ignorant to take charge of their own

destiny in peace and war, to determine its relations, foreign and domestic, and to stand before the American people as the greatest guarantee for the future preeminence, glory and prosperity of the

republic. And which, my friends, which of these two assertions shall we believe? If we believe that the negroes are not able to make their own contracts, we have the two thirds vote of the Congress of the United States as the authority for our belief. If we believe that the negroes do not know the value of their own labor, we have the same authority for our belief. If we believe that the negroes are not able to take care of the dependent, the aged, the infirm, we have the same au-thority for our belief. If we believe that the negroes are not able to take care of their own education, we have the same authority for our belief. And if, relying upon this authority, we do believe these things to be true, and then believe that a can we regard negro suffrage and su-premacy in one-third of the Republic as guarantees of safety and permanence to our Government? How can we increase our strength by increasing the elements of weakness? But perhaps it may be partisan prejudice that blinds my understanding and leads me to these conclusions. And yet, I did not create the Freedmen's Bureau.

I did not issue the orders fixing the price

of labor for free American negroes in the years 1865-66-67 and '68. I did not raise steam from the sweat of free American white men in the boilers of any Southern railroad, to carry free American negroes as public paupers, free of charge, to any point of the compass in the length and breadth of the land. I did not erect hospitals and boats out of public moneys, without law and without authority, for the maintenance of idle and starving free American negroes. I did not rob New England of its old maids to instruct free and independent Ameri-can negroes in their A B C's, at public charge. I did not do these things. And how can I shut my eyes to these facts when I am called upon to make up my judgment with reference to the individual, social and political capacity of these free and independent American negroes, and thence estimate the effect of their political action upon the peace, permanence cal action upon the peace, permanence and glory of my country! No, my friends, my prejudice did not create these facts. Black as the objects to which they refer, and blacker than these in the eyes of the outraged law, the violated Constitution of our country, in defiance of which they exist, they are, nevertheless, facts. Silently they gnaw the vitals of the republic. Lawlessness in Congress, idleness, thriftlessness and prostitution of every virtue among the degraded not see permanence. I cannot see glory another. The attempt to change that

the disfranchisement of the political

Government, what shall we say when we

clog of ignorance added to the existing intelligence of the land, but an absolute

substitution of that ignorance for intelli-

ten States of the Union in a Govern-

ment where the people must govern

the nature and theory of our Govern-ment the disfranch sement of intelli-

gence, and the enfranchisement of igno-

be regarded in any sense and under any

war. If the object of the war was to destroy

political power in the hands of the citizen.

the legitimate sons of the Sate. If this was

the object of the war, then their affec-

cares for the destitute, the aged, the inintelligence of the South?" If the addiof the country be in itself a measure of The Freedmen's Bureau. Who did all extremely doubtful value, when viewed

Do you say that these people are able

of policy or justice can you take from them the elective franchise and claim that you are a good citizen of the Re-public yourself?

another. A republic with a territory of one thousand square miles is no less a republic than one with a territory of ten rial dominion is not to be confounded with a difference of opinion about the Union? These patriots because opposed to Texas being in the Union, and those rial extent and population than the original thirteen States?

original thirteen States?

I am no apologist for secession, which I opposed, fought and abominated. But may the good God of Heaven also preserve me from being a partisan higot, to be led by babbling idiots, or a knave to be guided by designing demagogues. May the folly of the one never hide from me the facts of history, nor the villainy of the other induce me to attribute orimes to my adversaries in order to crimes to my adversaries in order to satiate a malignant lust for revenge at the expense of the liberties of my coun-

tion of four millions of people, hitherto ing a part of its territory into an inde-slaves, to the active political citizenship pendent federal republic, is secession, and evinces, on the part of those engaged, not an hostility to republican principles, for these they re establish, in relation to the future strength of the consider that it is not merely an addi-tion, but a substitution? Not merely a affection alienated from the principles upon which the republic is founded? But we are not left to our own unaided

gence—of the clog for the wheel. Intelligence, brains govern, says Wendell Phillips, and so do I believe. But is it, therefore, wise to knock the brains out of themselves, or not be governed at all? thirds majority of the Congress of the The poor fowl at the block with its head United States of America, likewise comes severed evinces abundant action; but to our assistance in estimating the offense when the galvanic capacity is gone, it is a mere spasmodic, convulsive flutter. In this behold the counterpart to the political action of these ten States during the last two years. But, perhaps, you say, that enlightened body the question is not while it is true that in accordance with rance, are to be deprecated, and cannot circumstances as a guarantee of safety; yet, may it not be that the particular intelligence under consideration has so alienated in its affection from the principles upon which the republic is founded, that its disfranchisement becomes a necessity? The answer to this question depends upon the view we take of the object of the war. If the object of the war was to destroy the republican form of government, and to erect in its stead a monarchical or kindred form of government, then the leaders of the war, or rather the leaders of the entire political movement, have sinned against republican institutions. If this was the object of the war thea they have the substitution of the free and independent American negro and lead him to the support of the Radical party. Not secession, not rebellion even, is the sin against the Republic which this day excludes one vote from the ballot-box in the Republic of American was the object of the war then they have abown themselves unworthy to be trusted with the elective franchise—the lever of ica; but the faith of If this was the object of the war, then they have shown themselves bestard some of the Republic, who should be cast forth into the wilderness never to inherit with are the corner stone of our institutions. This is the unpardonable sin; this is the sin against the Holy Ghost of Radicalism; this is the sin that cannot be

Do you say there was one man in the land who went into the war with his eyes open; not the innocent victim of designciples and minds corrupted, and never with my vote or voice shall they be in-trusted with the preservation of the instiing demagogues, and, therefore, ought to be disfrauchised? That man is Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia, and he is enfransafety in the future? To guide us in our conclusions it may not be amissiff we represent the conclusions it may not be amissiff we represent the confidence of the future of the future? To guide us in our conclusions it may not be amissiff we represent the confidence of the future of the future of the future? To guide us in our conclusions it may not be amissiff we represent the confidence of the future of the future of the future? To guide us in our conclusions it may not be amissiff we represent the confidence of the future of the future? To guide us in our conclusions it may not be amissiff we represent the confidence of the future of the future? To guide us in our conclusions it may not be amissiff we represent the confidence of the future of th

pended their entire material and social prosperity. For this purpose they at-tempted to separate the national domain by erecting the part of that domain which they themselves inhabited under State Governments into an independent Federal Republic; and thus demonstrated, if anything, their sincere attachment to republican principles-

Does any one suppose that if in 1862 or 1863 these people had elected a scion of some royal house of Europe and made him king of the territory then in their possession, that the war would have ended in their defeat? And what hindered them from pursuing such a course? Nothing but their attachment to reput lican principles. Defeat is bitter, ten-fold bitter to a proud people. But de-feat, though bitter, was more acceptable feat, though bitter, was more acceptable to them with republican principles preserved than victory with republican principles destroyed. If you and I have fought in vindication of republican principles, so have they, and more, they suffered defeat rather than renounce them. Who is there that can step before his God and say that he honestly and sincerely believes that these people are hostile to the principles upon which the Republic is founded? And if they cannot do this in sober calmness, upon what principles in sober calmness, upon what principles

No, my friends, the principles and form of a government are one thing; the extent of its territorial dominion is thousand square miles, and a difference of opinion about the size of the territoprinciples and form of a government. Was Henry Clay, with nearly all the New England States at his back, a trai-

tor, because opposed to the annexation of Texas? Or was Henry Clay, with all of Texas? Or was Henry Clay, with all these States at his back, a patriot, although opposed to the annexation of authorized to destrain a sufficiency to pay all although opposed to the annexation of Texas to the Union, and the men traitors who sought to separate Texas from the traitors because in favor of Texas being out of the Union? Were all these patriots who were opposed to the extension of territory beyond the limits of the original thirteen States, and all those traitors who sought to separate the territory of the United States into three independent republics, each of which independent republics, each of which would have been much larger in territo-

Secession is one thing; rebellion another. The Government, its principles, other. form and administration is one thing; the extent of its territorial dominion is government in its principles, form and administration, in a manner not authorrebellion, and evinces, on the part of those engaged, a dissatisfaction with the principles, form and administration of that government. The attempt to withdraw from the Federal Union, by erectbut a dissatisfaction with the particular principles of the confederation which they attempt to dissolve. Where then is the evidence that this intelligence has become vitiated by corrupt doctrine, its

reason to guide us in this conclusion. The same authority which guided us in our estimate as to the capacity of the negro for self-government, the same twothat enlightened body the question is not "Was Joseph E. Brown a leader in the movement of secession, from its inauguration to the end; and if so, in how far did that movement prove him disaffected towards republican principles, and thus unworthy of the elective franchise?" but the question is, in how far does he believe that ignorance is a better guarantee for Brown, of Georgia, or from the fingers of any other man into whose hand the ballot is thrust by Charles D. Drake, of Missouri; but the question is with what eagerness will "this monster, trickling Jefferson, of Adams, of Franklin, that intelligence and virtue, and these alone, fargiven

OFFICERS: C. P. NORRIS, Pres't; J. J. MURPHY, Vice Pres't; J. R. STEBBINS, Sec'y. DIRECTORS:

L. M. WOLCOTT, S. M. GATES, THOMAS FISHER, W.W. SCHOOLFIELD, A. SEESSEL. 83-30

TAXES.

Notice to Tax-Payers

OF SHELBY COUNTY, TENN.

THE TAX BOOKS, FOR THE YEAR 1868, are now ready, and I will immediately pro-

taxes.

I will attend at the following places for the purpose of receiving the State and County taxes for the year 1878: District No 1-English's, Monday, Sept. 7. Dist, No. 2-Nelson's, Tuesday, Sept. 8, Dist. No. 3-Wynn's Store, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

Dist. No. 4-Old Union Church, Thursday, Sept. 10. Dist. No. 5-Engine House No. 3, Friday, Sept. 11. Dist, No. 6-Raleigh, Saturday, Sept. 12.

Dist. No. 7-Union Depot, Monday, Sept. 14. Dist. No. 8-Log Union, Tuesday, Sept. 15. Dist. No. 9-Fisherville, Wednesday, Sept. 16. Dist. No. 10-Collierville, Thursday, Sept. 17. Dist. No. 11-Germantown, Friday, Sept. 18. Dist. No. 12-Mechanicsville, Saturday, Sept. Dist. No. 13-Arnold's, Monday, Sept. 21.

Dist. No. 14—Tax-Collector's Office, Tuesday, Sept. 22. Dist. No. 15-Handwerker's Grocery, Wednes-day, Sept. 23.
Dist. No. 16-High Hill, Thursday, Sept. 24.

Dist. No. 17-French Palace, Friday, Sept. 25. The attention of tax-payers is directed to the following provisions of "An act to amend the Revenue Laws of this State," passed March 13, 1868:

13, 1858:

Section 17. Be it further enacted. That in order to secure the prompt collection of the revenue derived from taxes on real estate and personalties, that all such taxes shall be, and they are hereby declared due and sayable on the lat day of July of each and every year for which said taxes were assessed; and provided, the payment of said taxes is deferred and not made before the following first day of November of each and every year, a penalty of two per cent, in amount of taxes to each person for such nonin amount of taxes to each person for such non payment shall be, and the same is horeby imposed, which shall be collected by the Tax Collector, in addition to the regularly assesses taxes: if not paid before the first day of the following month of December, a penalty of fiver cent, shall be, and the same is hereby imposed and shall be collected as aforesaid; inot paid before the property is advertised for sale, a penalty of twenty-five per cent, shall be and the same is hereby imposed, which penalty shall attach and be collected whenever the taxes to which said penalty shall be raid.

Sac. 18. He is further consted. That it shall

and the same is hereby imposed, when penalty shall attach and be collected whenever the taxes to which said penalty shall be raid.

Sig. 18. Be it further emeted. That it shall, in no case, be lawful for Tax Collectors to give a receipt for taxes to any individual who shall have incurred either of the penalties cubraced in Section 17, unless said penalty is paid with the taxes, together with such costs and fees as may have legitimately accrued on asme; and swirn statements, showing the exact condition of the tax books in every county, shall be made by the Tax Collectors of said county on the first days of November. Decamber and January of every year, and the same shall be fired with the County Court Clerk, and a copy of the state.

Sign. 19. Be it further enouted, That in case any property is said by the Tax Collector for the non-payment of taxes, cotts, fees and penalty, shall, in the aggregate, be subjected to an additional remaity of fifty per cent,, and whether such property is nurchased by individuals, by the city, or by the State for the befall of public instruction, it shall, at no time, be redeemed by the owner therefor, except upon the payment of the fifty per cent, penalty, together with the taxes, costs, fees and previous penalty attaching at the time of the advertisement of said property, and also the interests on the aggregate amount, for the time elapsing after sale.

Size. 20. Be it further enacted, That in case property sold for taxes is not redeemed within one year from the time of sale, a further penalty to greater with the sale, a further penalty of fifty per cent, shall be and the same hereby is imposed; which penalty shall attach to all previous penalties, taxes, costs, fees and interest that shall have a cruded at the end of the rear on the property sold; and it shall as no time thereafter be redeemed, whether sold to individuals, city or State, for the benefit of public instruction, except on full payment of all the negatives imposed, together with taxes, fees and costs, and the interest

gate amount of taxes, fees, costs and penalties for such time as shall have chapsed from the date the last penalty was imposed.

Sec. 21. Be it farther exacted. That the title to all the property diproced of at public sale for the non-payment of taxes, shall, if not redeemed before the expiration of two years from the date of sale, rest absolutely in the party or parties that purchased said property at public sale, or in their heirs or assigns: Provided. That said parties shall have paid promptly all taxes on the same.

Sec. 22. Be it further exacted. That real estate sold for taxes shall be redeemable at the office of the Clerk of the Gircuit Court, to receive from the owner of such real estate. On the sagent, the taxes, costs, charges and penalties imposed by this set, at any time after such sale has been made, within two pears from the date of said sale, after the axpiration of which time the Tax Collector, or his successor, shall execute deeds to all such real estate as his not been redeemed as aforesaid, to the purchaser, upon his application, as now provided by law.

Sec. 22. Be it further emeted. That it shall not to necessary, in order to carry a good and valid fills to real estate sold for public taxes, that the Tax Collector should give the siate and number of entry, or either, or date or number of grant, or either; or name of grantles, or number of entry, or either, or date or number of grant, or either; or name of grantles, or number of entry, or either, or date or number of grant, or either; or non-payment of public taxes as and be necessary in order to date or number of range or section, or the name of the true owner of such real estate; but it shall only be necessary to give such description of real estate reported for non-payment of public taxes as shall be necessary in order to identify the same with reasonable certainty.

Sec. 22. Be it further emeted, That all laws and parts of laws coming in conflict with this act, and the same were breedy repealed; and that this act shall take effect and be

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THE REAL ESTATE PARTNERSHIP bereinfore existing between RENNY & Money Books, Bunkers' Cases, Latter Clips, PORTER is dissolved from the let of July last paper Weights, etc., etc., AT COST, for ten days.

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Attachment Suit.

John Beamish, agent, plaintiff, vs. Frank Es-ser, defendant. ser, defendant.

A FFIDAVIT FOR ATTACHMENT HAVnr been made in this case, in pursuance
of Section 3456 of the Code of Tennessoe, and
attachr out baving been issued and returned
by the proper officer "levied," etc., on the
property of the defendant, Frank Exer, it is
therefore ordered that said defendant appear
at my office, in the city of Memohis, Tonnesso,
on or before the 25th day of July next, and defend this muit, or the same will be taken for
confessed as to him, and the case set for hearing exparte; and that a copy of this order be
published once a week for four successive week,
in the Punite Linears.

June 27, 1868.

B. H. GLISSON, J. P.

June 27, 1868.

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